UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/678
10 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 73

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

"(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

"(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

"(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 44/119 G of 15 December 1989, 45/62 F and G of 4 December 1990, 46/38 A to D of 6 December 1991 and 47/54 A, E and F of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October 1993, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 73, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/48/325);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on steps to strengthen the Office for Disarmament Affairs (A/48/358);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/48/388);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute (A/48/270);

(g) Letter dated 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the documents adopted by the twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (A/48/396-S/26440);

(h) Letter dated 5 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/477);

(i) Letter dated 11 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/594-S/26733 and Corr.1);

(j) Letter dated 2 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/48/7).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.1/48/L.3 and Rev.1

5. On 27 October, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Germany, Ireland, Mauritius, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea and Ukraine submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/48/L.3).

6. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Brazil introduced the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission, 3/

"Recalling its resolutions 47/54 A of 9 December 1992 and 47/54 G of 8 April 1993,

"Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

"2. Commends the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of a set of guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security, which were recommended to the General Assembly for consideration, pursuant to the adopted 'Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission'; 4/

"3. Endorses the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of international security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session;

"4. Notes with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission has made significant progress in achieving agreement on guidelines and recommendations under the agenda item entitled 'The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields', which is to be concluded in 1994;

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42).

4/ A/CN.10/137.

"5. Reaffirms the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament;

"6. Recommends that the Conference on Disarmament consider, within its competence, the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of international security;

"7. Reaffirms the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

"8. Encourages the Disarmament Commission to continue to make every effort to enhance its working methods so as to enable it to give focused consideration to a limited number of priority issues in the field of disarmament, bearing in mind the decision it has taken to move its agenda towards a three-item phased approach;

"9. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 5/ and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted 'Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission';

"10. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 1994 substantive session:

"(1) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

"(2) The role of science and technology in the context of international security;

"(3) International arms transfers, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991;

"11. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1994 organizational session, consider including in the agenda of its 1995 substantive session an item entitled 'General guidelines for non-proliferation, with special emphasis on weapons of mass destruction';

5/ Resolution S-10/2.

"12. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1994 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, 6/ together with all the official records of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

"14. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

"15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled 'Report of the Disarmament Commission'."

7. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.3/Rev.1).

8. At its 29th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.3/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 139 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 14, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows: 7/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland,

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6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27).

7/ Subsequently, the delegation of the Dominican Republic indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.41

9. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/48/L.41), which was later also sponsored by the Czech Republic.

10. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/48/L.55).

11. At its 30th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.41 without a vote (see para. 14, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.46

12. On 4 November, Egypt and Poland submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" (A/C.1/48/L.46), which was later also sponsored by Paraguay. The text of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 8/

"Reaffirming its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, in which it approved the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the functions of which are, inter alia, to assist ongoing negotiations on disarmament and to continue efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, in accordance with article II, paragraph 2 (c), of the statute,

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8/ A/34/589.

"Recommends that the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in programming its activities, should assist the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament, and the United Nations Disarmament Commission in fulfilling their respective mandates while maintaining the autonomous status of the Institute."

13. At the 24th meeting, on 11 November, the sponsors stated that they would not press for action on the draft resolution.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

14. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission, 9/

Recalling its resolutions 47/54 A of 9 December 1992 and 47/54 G of 8 April 1993,

Recalling further the proposal to include a new item in the agenda of the Disarmament Commission entitled "General guidelines for non-proliferation, with special emphasis on weapons of mass destruction",

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. Commends the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of a set of guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security, 10/ which were recommended to the

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9/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42).

10/ Ibid., annex II.

General Assembly for consideration, pursuant to the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission"; 11/

3. Endorses the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session;

4. Notes with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission has made significant progress in achieving agreement on guidelines and recommendations under the agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields", which is to be concluded in 1994;

5. Takes note of the continuing consideration by the Disarmament Commission of the item entitled "Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons", which is to be concluded in 1994;

6. Reaffirms the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament;

7. Recommends that the Conference on Disarmament consider, within its competence, the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of international security;

8. Reaffirms the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

9. Encourages the Disarmament Commission to continue to make every effort to enhance its working methods so as to enable it to give focused consideration to a limited number of priority issues in the field of disarmament, bearing in mind the decision it has taken to move its agenda towards a three-item phased approach;

10. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 12/ and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

11/ A/CN.10/137.

12/ Resolution S-10/2.

11. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration and conclusion at its 1994 substantive session:

(1) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(2) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

12. Also recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 organizational session, include in the agenda of its 1994 substantive session an item entitled "International arms transfers, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991";

13. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1994 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, 13/ together with all the official records of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to that end;

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

B

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 13/

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

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13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27).

Considering, in this respect, that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching concrete agreements,

Welcoming the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to give to its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate such a ban,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved so far on the subject of improved and effective functioning of the Conference on Disarmament, as well as the decision to carry out inter-sessional consultations with a view to achieving consensus on the issue of its membership during the inter-sessional period, and the decision to continue consultations on the issue of the agenda at its 1994 session,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. Welcomes the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda;

3. Also welcomes the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to give to its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate such a ban;

4. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to reach a consensus that would result in the expansion of its membership before the start of its 1994 session;

5. Encourages the ongoing review of the agenda, membership and methods of work of the Conference on Disarmament;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the provision, to the Conference on Disarmament, of additional administrative, substantive and conference support services for its negotiations;

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/679
6 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 74

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/55 of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October 1993, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 74, the First Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament (A/48/494), which includes an annex containing resolution GC(XXXVII)RES/627 of 1 October 1993 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/48/L.48

5. At the 24th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the

Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" (A/C.1/48/L.48), which was later also sponsored by Bahrain, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman and Tunisia.

6. At its 27th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.48 by a recorded vote of 55 to 39, with 47 abstentions (see para. 7). The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Singapore, Suriname, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

1/ Subsequently, the delegation of Malawi indicated that it had intended to abstain and the delegation of Djibouti indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind relevant United Nations resolutions,

Taking note of relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is GC(XXXVII)/RES/627 of 1 October 1993,

Aware of the recent positive developments in the Middle East peace process,

1. Calls upon Israel to renounce possession of nuclear weapons and to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 2/

2. Calls upon the States of the region to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/680
8 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 75

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 47/56 of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October 1993, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 75, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (A/48/389);

(b) Letter dated 14 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/209-S/25937).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.1/48/L.34 AND REV.1 AND A/C.1/48/L.49 AND REV.1

5. At the 22nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, Ukraine and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" (A/C.1/48/L.34), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Portugal. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988, 45/64 of 4 December 1990, 46/40 of 6 December 1991 and 47/56 of 9 December 1992,

"Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 1/ together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), 1/ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) 1/ and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III), 1/

"Recalling the role played by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the elaboration of the aforementioned Convention and its Protocols,

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1/ See The UN Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. G.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

"Noting with satisfaction that, the conditions set forth in article 5 of the Convention having been met, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983,

"Recalling the commitment to respect the objectives and the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols by the States that are parties to it,

"Noting that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to examine amendments to the Convention or to any of the Protocols annexed thereto, to examine additional protocols concerning other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols or to review the scope and application of the Convention and its Protocols and to examine any proposed amendment or additional protocol,

"Noting with satisfaction that a State party has asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene, in conformity with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention of 10 October 1980, a Conference to review the Convention and its Protocols, with priority given to anti-personnel land mines,

"Noting that international meetings have discussed possible restrictions of the use of other weapon categories presently not covered by the Convention and its annexed Protocols,

"Reaffirming its conviction that a general and verifiable agreement on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilians and combatants,

"Being desirous of reinforcing international cooperation in the area of prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons, and particularly for the removal of minefields, mines and booby-traps,

"Recalling in this respect resolution 48/7 of 19 October 1993 on assistance in mine clearance,

"1. Registers its satisfaction with the report of the Secretary-General; 2/

"2. Notes with satisfaction that additional States have signed, ratified or accepted the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 1/ which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1991, or have acceded to this Convention;

2/ A/48/389.

"3. Urgently calls upon all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and on successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately access to this instrument will be universal;

"4. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto, to inform it periodically of accessions to the Convention and its Protocols;

"5. Welcomes the request to the Secretary-General to convene at an appropriate time, if possible in 1994, in accordance with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention of 10 October 1980, a review conference of the said Convention;

"6. Also welcomes the request by the States parties to the Secretary-General to establish as soon as possible a group of governmental experts to prepare the Review Conference of the Convention and to furnish needed assistance and assure services, including the preparation of analytical reports which the review conference and the group of experts might need;

"7. Calls upon the maximum number of States to attend the Conference, to which the States parties may invite interested non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled 'Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects'."

6. On 9 November, Mexico submitted an amendment to draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.34 (A/C.1/48/L.49), which read:

At the end of the fifth preambular paragraph, add

"'especially, those set forth in the eighth preambular paragraph of the Convention, relating to the determination to prohibit or restrict further the use of certain conventional weapons and the belief that the positive results achieved in this field will facilitate talks on disarmament with a view to putting an end to the production, stockpiling and proliferation of such conventional weapons, including those referred to in Protocol II to the Convention'."

7. On 17 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.34/Rev.1).

8. On 18 November, Mexico submitted a revised draft amendment (A/C.1/48/L.49/Rev.1).

9. At the 30th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of France, speaking on behalf of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovakia and the United States of America, stated that if the draft amendment (A/C.1/48/L.49/Rev.1) passed, those States would be obliged to withdraw their sponsorship of draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.34/Rev.1. Subsequently, the representatives of Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Luxembourg and Ukraine also announced the withdrawal of their sponsorship of draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.34/Rev.1 (see A/C.1/48/SR.30/Add.1).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft amendment A/C.1/48/L.49/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 52 to 24, with 32 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine.

11. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.34/Rev.1 (see A/C.1/48/SR.30/Add.1).

12. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.34/Rev.1 as follows:

3/ Subsequently, the delegation of Nigeria indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph, as revised, was adopted by a recorded vote of 57 to 4, with 55 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Czech Republic, Estonia, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.34/Rev.1 as a whole as revised was adopted by a recorded vote of 140 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 13). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan,

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4/ Subsequently, the delegations of Colombia and Nigeria indicated that they had intended to vote in favour.

5/ Subsequently, the delegation of Nigeria indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Russian Federation, United States of America.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

13. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or To Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988, 45/64 of 4 December 1990, 46/40 of 6 December 1991 and 47/56 of 9 December 1992,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 6/ together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), 6/ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) 6/ and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III), 6/

6/ See The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. G.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

Recalling the role played by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the elaboration of the Convention and its Protocols,

Noting with satisfaction that, the conditions set forth in article 5 of the Convention having been met, the Convention and its three Protocols entered into force on 2 December 1983,

Recalling the commitment to respect the objectives and the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols by the States that are parties to it, especially those set forth in the ninth preambular paragraph of the convention, relating to the wish to prohibit or restrict further the use of certain conventional weapons and believing that the positive results achieved in this area may facilitate the main talks on disarmament with a view to putting an end to the production, stockpiling and proliferation of such weapons,

Noting that, in conformity with article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to examine amendments to the Convention or to any of the Protocols to it, to examine additional protocols concerning other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols or to review the scope and application of the Convention and its Protocols and to examine any proposed amendment or additional protocol,

Noting with satisfaction that a State party has asked the Secretary-General to convene, in conformity with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention, a conference to review the Convention and its Protocols, with priority given to the question of anti-personnel land mines,

Noting that international meetings have discussed possible restrictions of the use of other weapon categories presently not covered by the Convention and its Protocols,

Reaffirming its conviction that a general and verifiable agreement on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilians and combatants,

Being desirous of reinforcing international cooperation in the area of prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons, and particularly for the removal of minefields, mines and booby-traps,

Recalling in this respect resolution 48/7 of 19 October 1993 on assistance in mine clearance,

1. Registers its satisfaction with the report of the Secretary-General; 7/

7/ A/48/389.

2. Notes with satisfaction that additional States have signed, ratified or accepted the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 6/ which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981, or have acceded to the Convention;

3. Urgently calls upon all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately access to this instrument will be universal;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and its three Protocols, to inform it periodically of accessions to the Convention and its Protocols;

5. Welcomes the request to the Secretary-General to convene at an appropriate time, if possible in 1994, in accordance with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention, a review conference of the Convention;

6. Encourages the States Parties to request the Secretary-General to establish as soon as possible a group of governmental experts to prepare the review conference of the Convention and to furnish needed assistance and assure services, including the preparation of analytical reports that the review conference and the group of experts might need;

7. Calls upon the maximum number of States to attend the conference, to which the States parties may invite interested non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/681
9 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 76

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 47/57 of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item on its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October 1993, the First Committee decided that the general debate on consideration of and action on the draft resolution on item 76 should take place on 22 to 24 November. The deliberations on and consideration of the draft resolution on this item took place at the 32nd and 33rd meetings, on 22 and 24 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.32 and 33). Action on the draft resolution on that item took place at the 33rd meeting, on 24 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.33).

4. In connection with item 76, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica (A/48/449);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica (A/48/482);

(c) Letter dated 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting

the documents adopted by the twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (A/48/396-S/26440).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/48/L.57

5. At the 33rd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Question of Antarctica" (A/C.1/48/L.57), which was later also sponsored by Belize, Kenya, Mauritius and Swaziland.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.57 by a roll-call vote of 71 to none, with 6 abstentions (see para. 7). The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Portugal, Turkey, Venezuela.

1/ The following 48 States announced that they were not participating in the vote: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Uruguay.

Subsequently, the delegations of Qatar, Sri Lanka and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia indicated that they had intended to vote in favour.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989, 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990, 46/41 A and B of 6 December 1991 and 47/57 of 9 December 1992,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990, 2/ the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991, 3/ the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Governments, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991 4/ and the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 5/

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A, 44/124 B, 45/78 A, 46/41 A and 47/57,

Welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to submit to the Secretary-General the final report of the Seventeenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, which took place at Venice from 11 to 20 November 1992,

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2/ See A/45/474, annex.

3/ See A/46/486-S/23055, annexes I and III; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991, document S/23055.

4/ A/46/708, annex, communiqué, para. 44.

5/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992, document S/24816.

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, inter alia, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climate conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems,

Welcoming also the recognition by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, of the value of Antarctica as an area for the conduct of scientific research, in particular research essential to understanding the global environment,

Welcoming further the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally coordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming also the increasing awareness of an interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need for concerted international cooperation in order to protect and safeguard Antarctica and its dependent ecosystems from external environmental disturbances for future generations,

1. Takes note of the report 6/ of the Secretary-General on the report of the Seventeenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, which took place in Venice from 11 to 20 November 1993;

2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica, 7/ and requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of publishing, as official documents of the United Nations,

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6/ A/48/482, sect. II.

7/ A/48/449.

extracts of data received from the various organizations in the preparation of future annual reports, within existing resources;

3. Reiterates - while noting the cooperation of some United Nations specialized agencies and programmes at the Seventeenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, the need for the Secretary-General or his representative to be invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

4. Encourages - while welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to provide information regarding the Seventeenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting - the Parties to provide to the Secretary-General, on a continuing basis, more information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. Welcomes the commitment made by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties under chapter 17 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 8/ as provided for in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, to continue:

(a) To ensure that data and information resulting from scientific research activities conducted in Antarctica are freely available to the international community;

(b) To enhance access of the international scientific community and specialized agencies of the United Nations to such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia;

6. Urges the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to build on the agreements achieved at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly as noted in paragraph 5 of the present resolution, and, in this connection, actively to consider the possibility of organizing an annual seminar/symposium covering issues relating to the environment, commencing in 1994, with international participation as wide as possible, including that of international organizations such as the United Nations;

7. Also urges the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to establish monitoring and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance with the provisions of the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection;

8. Reiterates its call, in welcoming the ban on prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next fifty years by Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in accordance with the Madrid Protocol for the ban to be made permanent;

8/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

9. Also reiterates its call that any move at drawing up an international convention to establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

10. Reaffirms, while welcoming the concrete steps taken by the Secretariat through the publication on Antarctica, by the Department of Public Information, the need to promote further public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information within existing resources;

11. Encourages the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica and to handle tourism effectively through transparent environmental impact assessment studies;

12. Urges the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and area for the benefit of all mankind;

13. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General on matters pertaining to Antarctica;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/682
9 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 77

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 47/58 of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October 1993, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 77, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (A/48/514 and Add.1);

(b) Letter dated 24 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/353-S/26372);

(c) Letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/564).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/48/L.43 AND REV.1

5. At the 24th meeting on 11 November, Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" (A/C.1/48/L.43). The text of the draft resolution was as follows:

"Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 47/58 of 9 December 1992,

"Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

"Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and eliminating the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security,

"Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

"Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments world wide, particularly in Europe and in the Middle East,

"Aware of the recent positive developments in the Middle East peace process,

"Expressing satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

"Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the provision of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

"Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 2/

"1. Reaffirms that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

"2. Expresses its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation, respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

"3. Commends the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that will promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encourages them to pursue these efforts further;

"4. Recognizes that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries;

"5. Encourages the Mediterranean countries further to strengthen their cooperation in facing the terrorist activities, which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation;

1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2/ A/48/514 and Add.1.

"6. Takes note of the conclusions of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, concerning the Mediterranean; 3/

"7. Takes note also of the 'Helsinki Document 1992 - The Challenges of Change', 4/ adopted in July 1992, whereby the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed, inter alia, to widen their cooperation and enlarge their dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean States as a means to promote social and economic development, thereby enhancing stability in the region, in order to narrow the prosperity gap between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours and protect the Mediterranean ecosystems;

"8. Recalls the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries to be held at Tunis;

"9. Recalls also the final Declaration adopted by the Presidential Council of the Arab Maghreb Union, held at Tunis from 21 to 23 January 1990; 5/

"10. Recalls further the Declaration of the European Council on relations between Europe and the Maghreb, 6/ issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992, which underlines the views of the European Community and its member States on the principles and measures capable of strengthening stability and security and encouraging economic, social and cultural progress in the region;

"11. Takes note of the final report of the international symposium on the future of the Mediterranean region, held at Tunis on 4 and 5 November 1992;

"12. Takes note also of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe seminar on the Mediterranean, held at Valletta from 17 to 21 May 1993, as well as the two seminars held under the auspices of the Western European Union at Madrid in October 1992 and in Rome in March 1993,

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3/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992, document S/24816.

4/ A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992, document S/24370.

5/ A/45/110.

6/ A/47/310, annex.

dealing respectively with security and cooperation in the Western Mediterranean and with the southern dimension of European security;

"13. Recalls the conclusions and recommendations of the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, 7/ held at Malaga from 15 to 20 June 1992, which, inter alia, launched a pragmatic process of cooperation which would gradually gain in strength and coverage, generate a positive and irreversible momentum and facilitate the settlement of disputes;

"14. Encourages the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

"15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

"16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled 'Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region'."

6. At the 24th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.43/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Croatia and Slovenia. The draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.43/Rev.1 contained the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 5 was replaced with:

"5. Encourages the Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their cooperation in facing the terrorist activities, which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation";

(b) The following new operative paragraph 8 was added:

"8. Takes note further of the references concerning the Mediterranean region in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting held in Cyprus from 21 to 25 October 1993;" _/

"_/ A/48/564, annex."

and the following paragraphs and footnotes were renumbered accordingly.

7. At its 29th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.43/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8).

7/ See A/C.1/47/8, appendix.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 47/58 of 9 December 1992,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and to eliminating the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments world wide, particularly in Europe and in the Middle East,

Aware of the recent positive developments in the Middle East peace process,

Expressing satisfaction of the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the provision of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 8/

8/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 9/

1. Reaffirms that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation, respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. Commends the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that will promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encourages them to pursue these efforts further;

4. Recognizes that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries;

5. Encourages the Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their cooperation in facing the terrorist activities, which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation;

6. Takes note of the conclusions of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, concerning the Mediterranean; 10/

9/ A/48/514 and Add.1.

10/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992, Document S/24816, annex.

7. Takes note also of the "Helsinki Document 1992 - The Challenges of Change", 11/ adopted in July 1992, whereby the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed, inter alia, to widen their cooperation and enlarge their dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean States as a means to promote social and economic development, thereby enhancing stability in the region, in order to narrow the prosperity gap between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours and protect the Mediterranean ecosystems;

8. Takes note further of the references concerning the Mediterranean region in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the Communiqué adopted at the Meeting of the Heads of Government of the Countries of the Commonwealth, held in Cyprus from 21 to 25 October 1993; 12/

9. Recalls the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries to be held at Tunis;

10. Recalls also the final Declaration adopted by the Presidential Council of the Arab Maghreb Union, held at Tunis from 21 to 23 January 1990; 13/

11. Recalls further the Declaration of the European Council of Ministers on relations between Europe and the Maghreb, 14/ issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992, which underlines the views of the European Community and its member States on the principles and measures capable of strengthening stability and security and encouraging economic, social and cultural progress in the region;

12. Takes note of the final report of the international symposium on the future of the Mediterranean region, held at Tunis on 4 and 5 November 1992;

13. Notes the seminar on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Valletta from 17 to 21 May 1993, as well as the two seminars held under the auspices of the Western European Union at Madrid in October 1992 and at Rome in March 1993, dealing respectively with security and cooperation in the Western Mediterranean and with the southern dimension of European security;

11/ A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992, document S/24370, annex.

12/ A/48/564, annex.

13/ A/45/110.

14/ A/47/310, annex.

14. Recalls the conclusions and recommendations of the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, held at Malaga from 15 to 20 June 1992, which, inter alia, launched a pragmatic process of cooperation that would gradually gain in strength and coverage, generate a positive and irreversible momentum and facilitate the settlement of disputes; 15/

15. Encourages the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

15/ See A/C.1/47/8, appendix.

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/683
7 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 78

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 47/59 of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October 1993, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 78, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; 1/

(b) Letter dated 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the documents adopted by the twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (A/48/396-S/26440);

(c) Letter dated 5 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/477).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/48/L.15

5. At the 22nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (A/C.1/48/L.15), which was later also sponsored by Panama and the Philippines.

6. At its 27th meeting. on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.15 by a recorded vote of 110 to 3, with 32 abstentions (see para. 7). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/48/29).

2/ Subsequently, the delegations of Djibouti and the Dominican Republic indicated that they had intended to vote in favour.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolution 47/59 of 9 December 1992 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the report on the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979, 3/

Recalling further paragraphs 15 and 16, chapter III, of the Final Document adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 4/

Noting that great-Power rivalry is being replaced by a new and welcome phase of confidence, trust and cooperation, and that the improved international political environment following the end of the cold war has created favourable opportunities to renew comprehensive multilateral and regional efforts towards the realization of the goals of peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region,

Welcoming the positive developments in international political relations, which offer opportunities for enhancing peace, security and cooperation, and which have been reflected in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean,

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3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

4/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992, document S/24816.

Reaffirming the importance of the freedom of navigation in the high seas, including in the Indian Ocean, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Convinced that the Ad Hoc Committee should continue its consideration of new alternative approaches,

Emphasizing the need for the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate with and participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, particularly at a time when the Committee is actively engaged in the task of developing new alternative approaches,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; 5/

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue consideration of new alternative approaches building upon its deliberations at the session held in 1993, with a view to reaching early agreement to give new impetus to the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region;

3. Calls upon the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

4. Invites the Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by 31 May 1994, their views on new alternative approaches, including those discussed at the 1993 session of the Ad Hoc Committee, contained in its report to the General Assembly;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, by 30 June 1994, a report based on replies received from Member States;

6. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1994, of a duration of not more than five working days;

7. Also requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/48/29).

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/684
9 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 79

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 47/60 A of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its second meeting, on 14 October 1993, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 79, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/48/316 and Add.1);

(b) Letter dated 28 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/58-S/25024);

(c) Letter dated 4 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/59-S/25047);

(d) Letter dated 13 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/65-S/25102);

(e) Letter dated 18 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/66-S/25117);

(f) Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/69-S/25167);

(g) Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/73-S/25193 and Corr.1);

(h) Letter dated 8 February 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/79-S/25247);

(i) Letter dated 11 February 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/85-S/25280);

(j) Letter dated 12 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/87-S/25299);

(k) Letter dated 18 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/89-S/25319);

(l) Letter dated 25 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/94);

(m) Letters dated 8 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/97-S/25381 and A/48/99-S/25382);

(n) Letter dated 10 March 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/111-S/25394);

(o) Letter dated 4 April 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/127-S/25522);

(p) Letter dated 14 April 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/140-S/25597);

(q) Letter dated 18 April 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/155-S/25627);

(r) Letter dated 17 May 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/169-S/25787);

(s) Letter dated 27 May 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/180-S/25856);

(t) Letter dated 9 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/205-S/25923);

(u) Letter dated 11 June 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/206-S/25932);

(v) Letter dated 16 June 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/212);

(w) Letter dated 16 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/213-S/25962);

(x) Letter dated 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/257-S/26070);

(y) Letter dated 13 July 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/265);

(z) Letter dated 3 August 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/290-S/26234);

(aa) Letter dated 27 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand transmitting the text of the Joint Communiqué of the Twenty-sixth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/294-S/26247);

(bb) Letter dated 24 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the final documents of the Japan Economic Summit, held from 7 to 9 July 1993 (A/48/353-S/26372);

(cc) Letter dated 31 August 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/356);

(dd) Letter dated 30 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/357);

(ee) Letter dated 7 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-eighth session (A/48/379-S/26411);

(ff) Letter dated 14 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/395-S/26439);

(gg) Letter dated 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the documents adopted by the twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (A/48/396-S/26440);

(hh) Letter dated 13 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/397-S/26441);

(ii) Letter dated 15 September 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/402-S/26446);

(jj) Letter dated 5 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/477);

(kk) Letter dated 11 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/593-S/26727);

(ll) Letter dated 11 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/594-S/26733 and Corr.1);

(mm) Letter dated 15 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/602-S/26749).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/48/L.24

5. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (A/C.1/48/L.24), which was later also sponsored by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

6. At the 30th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.24, by a recorded vote of 100 to 1, with 41 abstentions (see para. 7). The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

1/ Subsequently, the delegations of the Dominican Republic, Nigeria and Thailand indicated that they had intended to vote in favour.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970 on the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, as well as all its previous resolutions on the review of the implementation of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 2/

Expressing its firm belief that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for international law and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of sovereign equality of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the eradication of all forms of domination, and respect for basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the need for preserving the environment, are closely related and provide the basis for an enduring and stable universal peace and security,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international landscape, characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions on the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing relations among nations,

Welcoming also the continuing dialogue between the major Powers, with its positive effects on world developments, and expressing its hope that these developments will lead to the renunciation of strategic doctrines based on the use of nuclear weapons and to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, thereby making a real contribution to global security,

Expressing the hope that the positive trends that started in Europe, where a new system of security and cooperation is being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, will succeed and be extended to the non-participating Mediterranean countries and encourage similar trends in other parts of the world,

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2/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992, document S/24816.

Expressing its serious concern at the threat that could be posed to international peace and security by the resurgence of doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity and the contemporary forms and manifestations of racism and xenophobia,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament leading up to the elimination of all nuclear weapons, and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Recognizing that peace and security are dependent on socio-economic factors as well as on political and military elements,

Also recognizing that the right and responsibility for making the world safe for all should be shared by all,

Stressing that the United Nations is the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and resolving global problems for the maintenance and effective promotion of peace and security, disarmament and social and economic development,

1. Reaffirms the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. Reaffirms also that all States must respect, in their international relations, the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Emphasizes that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. Calls upon all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, aggression, intervention, interference, all forms of terrorism, suppression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion that violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. Urges all Governments to take immediate measures and to develop effective policies to prevent and combat all forms and manifestations of racism, xenophobia or related intolerance;

6. Calls for regional dialogues, where appropriate, to promote security and economic, environmental, social and cultural cooperation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region;

7. Stresses the importance of global and regional approaches to disarmament, which should be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

8. Reaffirms the fundamental role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue to address all threats to international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

9. Urges all States to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

10. Stresses the urgent need for more equitable development of the world economy and for redressing the current asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries, which are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security;

11. Considers that respect for and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the recognition of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, will strengthen international peace and security, and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under foreign occupation and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

12. Reaffirms that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity, and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;

13. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent positive developments in the global political and security climate, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the basis of the replies received;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/685
10 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 80

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October 1993, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 80, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on maintenance of international security (A/48/390);

(b) Letter dated 25 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/94);

(c) Letter dated 13 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/138-S/25596);

(d) Letter dated 27 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the joint communiqué of the twenty-sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (A/48/294-S/26247);

(e) Letter dated 10 August 1993 from the representatives of the Permanent Missions of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/304-S/26290);

(f) Letter dated 18 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/330);

(g) Letter dated 25 August 1993 from the representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a statement adopted at the joint meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Ministers for Defence of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, held in Moscow on 24 August 1993 (A/48/347-S/26357);

(h) Letter dated 30 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/357);

(i) Letter dated 16 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/404-S/26452);

(j) Letter dated 6 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/480-S/26547);

(k) Letter dated 12 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the final documents of the Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe, held at Vienna on 8 and 9 October 1993 (A/48/496).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.32

5. At the 24th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of the Russian Federation, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, the

former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Maintenance of international security" (A/C.1/48/L.32), which was later also sponsored by Croatia, Honduras, Japan, Malta, New Zealand and Panama.

6. At its 30th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.32 by a recorded vote of 67 to none, with 75 abstentions (see para. 12, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

1/ Subsequently, the delegation of Nigeria indicated that it had intended to abstain.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.26 and Rev.1-3

7. At the 24th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Developments of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States" (A/C.1/48/L.26). The text of the draft resolution was as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Affirming its determination that all nations should live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

"Emphasizing the urgency of the Balkans becoming a region of peace, security, stability and good-neighbourliness, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security and so enhancing the prospects for sustained development and prosperity for its peoples,

"Noting the desire of the Balkan States to develop good-neighbourly relations among themselves and friendly relations among nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Calls upon all Balkan States to endeavour to promote good-neighbourly relations and continually to undertake unilateral and joint confidence-building measures as appropriate;

"2. Emphasizes the importance for all Balkan States to promote mutual cooperation, particularly in the following fields: trade and other forms of economic cooperation; transport and telecommunications; protection of the environment; advancement of democratic processes; promotion of human rights; and development of cultural and sport relations;

"3. Stresses that early integration of the Balkan States into the European integration arrangements, and particularly the improvement of their relations with the European Economic Community, will favourably influence the political and economic situation in the region, as well as the good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States;

"4. Requests that the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the competent organs of the United Nations, especially with the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as with all Balkan States, to prepare a report on the development of good-neighbourly relations in the Balkans and to propose measures and other preventive activities aimed at the creation of a stable zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans by the year 2000;

"5. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its fiftieth session."

8. At the 25th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.26/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Noting the desire of the Balkan States to develop good-neighbourly relations among themselves and friendly relations with all nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

(b) Operative paragraph 1 was revised to read:

"1. Calls upon all Balkan States to endeavour to promote good-neighbourly relations and continually to undertake unilateral and joint activities, particularly confidence-building measures as appropriate".

(c) Operative paragraph 3 was revised to read:

"3. Stresses that closer engagement of the Balkan States in cooperation arrangements on the European continent will favourably influence the political and economic situation in the region, as well as the good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States".

(d) Operative paragraph 4 was revised to read:

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, particularly those from the Balkan region, of international organizations, as well as of competent organs of the United Nations, on the development of good-neighbourly relations in the region and on measures and preventive activities aimed at the creation of a stable zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans by the year 2000".

(e) Operative paragraph 5 was revised to read:

"5. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the subject at its fiftieth regular session".

9. At its 26th meeting, on 15 November, the sponsor submitted a second revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.26/Rev.2), which contained the following changes:

(a) A new first preambular paragraph was added, to read:

"Recalling its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 46/62 of 9 December 1991".

(b) The beginning of the second preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Emphasizing the urgency of the Balkans consolidating as a region of peace".

(c) Operative paragraph 1 was revised to read:

"1. Calls upon all Balkan States to endeavour to promote good-neighbourly relations and continually to undertake unilateral and joint activities, particularly confidence-building measures as appropriate,

including those within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe";

(d) Operative paragraph 2 was revised to read:

"2. Emphasizes the importance for all Balkan States to promote mutual cooperation in all fields and inter alia, in: trade and other forms of economic cooperation; transport and telecommunications; protection of the environment; advancement of democratic processes; promotion of human rights and development of cultural and sport relations".

(e) Operative paragraph 4 was revised to read:

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, particularly those from the Balkan region, of international organizations, as well as of competent organs of the United Nations, on the development of good-neighbourly relations in the region and on measures and preventive activities aimed at creation of a stable zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans by the year 2000".

10. On 17 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.26/Rev.3), which contained the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was revised to read:

"1. Calls upon all Balkan States to endeavour to promote good-neighbourly relations and continually to undertake unilateral and joint activities, particularly confidence-building measures as appropriate, in particular within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe".

(b) Operative paragraph 3 was revised to read:

"3. Stresses that closer engagement of Balkan States in cooperation arrangements on the European continent will favourably influence the political and economic situation in the region, as well as the good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States".

11. At its 29th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.26/Rev.3 without a vote (see para. 12, draft resolution B).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

12. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

A

Maintenance of international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992 on maintenance of international security,

Recalling also its resolution 47/54 G of 8 April 1993, in which it, inter alia, decided that the First Committee of the General Assembly, in pursuing its efforts to respond to the new realities of international security, should continue to deal with questions of disarmament and related international security issues,

Welcoming the relaxation of global tensions and the emergence of a new spirit in relations among nations as a result of the end of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation,

Expressing its serious concern over new threats to international peace and security, the persistence of tensions in some regions and the emergence of new conflicts,

Noting with appreciation the ideas and proposals of the Secretary-General aimed at the enhancement of the potential role of the United Nations in the area of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building, as well as in multilateral disarmament, contained in his reports entitled "An Agenda for Peace" 2/ and "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era", 3/

Reaffirming the importance of multilateral mechanisms in the areas of disarmament and international peace and security,

Bearing in mind the crucial contribution that progress in the field of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation, transparency in arms transfers and confidence-building measures can make to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Emphasizing that international peace and security must be seen in an integrated manner and that the efforts of the international community to build peace, justice, stability and security must encompass not only military matters, but also relevant political, economic, social, humanitarian, environmental and developmental aspects,

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved at the Conference on Disarmament towards negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

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2/ A/47/277-S/24111; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992, document S/24111.

3/ A/C.1/47/7.

Stressing the importance of global and regional approaches to disarmament, which should be pursued to promote regional and international peace and security,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen the mechanism for collective security provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming its conviction that all Member States should endorse and support the role given by the Charter to the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Reaffirms that, with the end of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation, the United Nations faces new tasks in the area of maintaining international peace and security;

2. Recognizes the need for effective, dynamic and flexible measures, in accordance with the Charter, to prevent and remove threats to peace and to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and in particular for measures to build, maintain or restore international peace and security;

3. Emphasizes its commitment to preventive diplomacy and the need to develop appropriate political mechanisms for the early solution of disputes and for the timely and peaceful resolution of any situation that might impair friendly relations among States, so as to preserve peace and strengthen international security;

4. Stresses the need for the full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

5. Recognizes that it has an important role to play in helping to address situations that might lead to international friction or dispute, in close cooperation and coordination with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. Stresses the great importance of the role of regional arrangements and organizations and recognizes the need to coordinate their efforts with those of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security;

7. Urges all States to strive for sustainable progress in the field of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation, transparency in arms transfers and confidence-building measures, which can provide a crucial contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security;

8. Recognizes the importance of humanitarian concerns in conflict situations and welcomes the increasing role of the United Nations system in providing humanitarian assistance;

9. Decides to continue consideration of the question of maintenance of international security and invites Member States to provide their views on further consideration of this question;

10. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Maintenance of international security".

B

Developments of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 46/62 of 9 December 1991,

Affirming its determination that all nations should live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Emphasizing the urgency of the consolidation of the Balkans as a region of peace, security, stability and good-neighbourliness, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security and so enhancing the prospects for sustained development and prosperity for its peoples,

Noting the desire of the Balkan States to develop good-neighbourly relations among themselves and friendly relations with all nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls upon all Balkan States to endeavour to promote good-neighbourly relations and continually to undertake unilateral and joint activities, particularly confidence-building measures as appropriate, in particular within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

2. Emphasizes the importance for all Balkan States to promote mutual cooperation in all fields and, inter alia, in trade and other forms of economic cooperation, transport and telecommunications, protection of the environment, advancement of democratic processes, promotion of human rights and development of cultural and sport relations;

3. Stresses that closer engagement of Balkan States in cooperation arrangements on the European continent will favourably influence the political and economic situation in the region, as well as the good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, particularly those from the Balkan region, of international organizations, as well as of competent organs of the United Nations, on the development of good-neighbourly relations in the region and on measures and preventive activities aimed at creation of a stable zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans by the year 2000;

5. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the subject at its fiftieth regular session.

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/686
9 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 81

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGIME ESTABLISHED BY THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/61 of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 81, the First Committee had before it a letter dated 4 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the final document of the Third Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, held at Salvador, Brazil, on 15 and 16 July 1993 (A/48/291-S/26242 and Corr.1).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/48/L.21

5. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" (A/C.1/48/L.21), which was later also sponsored by the Philippines.

6. At its 25th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.21 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those which do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 1/ was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

Recalling also that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is open for signature to all the sovereign States of Latin America and the Caribbean and that it contains two additional protocols that are open for signature, respectively, to the States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for territories located within the zone of application of the Treaty and to the nuclear-weapon States,

Bearing in mind also that, with the adherence in 1993 of Dominica, the Treaty of Tlatelolco is in force for twenty-five sovereign States of the region,

Recalling that since 1992 Additional Protocol I has been in force for all the States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for territories located within the zone of application of the Treaty,

Recalling also that since 1974 Additional Protocol II has been in force for the five nuclear-weapon States,

Mindful that international conditions are more propitious for the consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

Recalling that in 1992 the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, submitted jointly by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico, with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Noting with satisfaction the holding of the thirteenth regular session of the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean at Mexico City on 27 and 28 May 1993,

Noting that the Government of Cuba has declared that, in pursuit of regional unity, it would be ready to sign the Treaty of Tlatelolco once all the States of the region have assumed the undertakings of that Treaty,

Taking into account the declaration presented by the delegation of Brazil at the aforementioned meeting of the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, in which it was stated that the full entry into force of the Treaty for Argentina, Brazil and Chile was imminent,

Noting with satisfaction that on 1 September 1993 the Government of Mexico became the first State to deposit its instrument of ratification of the amendments to articles 14, 15, 16, 19 and 20 of the Treaty of Tlatelolco

approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, in its resolution 290 (VII), on 26 August 1992,

1. Welcomes the concrete steps taken by several countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. Notes with satisfaction the joint declaration by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the effect that the entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco for those countries is imminent;

3. Urges the countries of the region that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V) of 3 July 1993, 268 (XII) of 10 May 1991 and 290 (VII) of 26 August 1992;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/687
7 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 82

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 47/76 of 15 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11 to 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 82, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (A/48/339);

(b) Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa: report of the third meeting of the Group of Experts to Draw up a Draft Treaty or Convention on the Denuclearization of Africa (A/48/371).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/48/L.19

5. At the 21st meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Algeria on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group of States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa" (A/C.1/48/L.19).

6. On 17 November, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.53).

7. At its 30th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.19 without a vote (see para. 8).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 and 47/76 of 15 December 1992, its earliest and latest on the subject, as well as all its previous resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Desirous of ensuring the implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

2/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978.

Calling upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolutions CM/Res.1342 (LIV) 3/ and CM/Res.1395 (LVI)Rev.1 4/ on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth ordinary sessions, held at Abuja from 27 May to 1 June 1991 and at Dakar from 22 to 28 June 1992, respectively,

Taking note of the fact that the Government of South Africa acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 5/ on 10 July 1991 and that it concluded a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, which entered into force on 16 September 1991, and committed itself to early and full implementation of that agreement,

Taking note also of the announcement by South Africa that it had voluntarily abandoned its nuclear deterrent capability before accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and of its standing invitation to the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect past nuclear-weapon-programme activities and facilities and to verify its disclosure,

Recalling resolution GC(XXXVII)/RES/625 on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone, adopted on 1 October 1993 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 6/

Stressing that the full disclosure of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials is essential to the peace and security of the region and to the success of the commendable efforts exerted by the African States towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa,

Welcoming the progress made at the Third Meeting of the Group of Experts to Draw up a Draft Treaty or Convention on the Denuclearization of Africa, and held at Harare from 5 to 8 April 1993, which was organized by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity,

1. Takes note of the report of the Third Meeting of the Group of Experts to Draw up a Draft Treaty or Convention on the Denuclearization of Africa; 7/

2. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and

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3/ See A/46/390, annex I.

4/ See A/47/558, annex I.

5/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485, p. 161.

6/ A/48/339, annex I.

7/ A/48/371, annex.

Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. Strongly renews its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

4. Takes note of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the Agency's verification activities in South Africa; 8/

5. Calls upon South Africa to continue to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

6. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he has rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meetings of the above-mentioned Group of Experts;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet during 1994 at Windhoek and Addis Ababa, in order to finalize the drafting of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, and to submit the text of the treaty to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session under an agenda item entitled "Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone";

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in ensuring the full implementation of the safeguards agreement with South Africa.

8/ A/48/339, annex II, appendix I.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/688
9 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 156

RATIONALIZATION OF THE WORK AND REFORM OF THE AGENDA OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 47/54 G of 8 April 1993.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October, the First Committee decided to hold an exchange of views on agenda item 156 on 1 and 2 November. Consideration of and action on the draft resolution on this item took place at the 31st meeting, on 19 November.

4. In connection with item 156, the First Committee had before it a letter dated 19 August 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/194).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/48/L.51

5. At its 31st meeting, on 19 November, the Chairman of the First Committee introduced a draft resolution, submitted by him, entitled "Rationalization of the work of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee)" (A/C.1/48/L.51).

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.51 without a vote (see para. 8).

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the Chairman of the First Committee indicated that he had taken the initiative to circulate a working paper he had prepared on the rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee (A/C.1/48/9).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Rationalization of the work of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/54 G of 8 April 1993, particularly paragraph 2 thereof, in which the Chairman of the First Committee was requested to continue consultations on the further rationalization of the work and the effective functioning of the Committee, taking into account all the views and proposals presented to the First Committee, including those related to the thematic clustering of agenda items,

Recalling also the ongoing efforts of the General Assembly aimed at revitalizing its work, and recalling further its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993,

Mindful that the United Nations has a central role and responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and international security,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the objectives and priorities set out therein, as well as the progress achieved in arms control and disarmament towards these ends,

Encouraged by the changed political climate in the post-cold-war era, which is conducive to further bilateral, regional and multilateral efforts in disarmament, and aware of the consequent need to adjust the work of the United Nations, including that concerned with disarmament and international security,

Desiring to enhance the effective functioning of the disarmament machinery of the United Nations,

Conscious of the need to improve the interrelationship between disarmament and arms regulation issues and the broader international security context,

Encouraged by the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General to strengthen the Secretariat's capabilities to enable it to discharge its tasks effectively,

1. Decides to enhance the effectiveness of the First Committee by:

(a) Addressing in a more systematic manner the issues of disarmament and related matters of international security;

(b) Streamlining its functioning and, as a first step towards that end, encouraging more detailed and focused discussion of the specific agenda items;

(c) Reviewing annually the time and resources allotted for its work;

2. Decides also, in relation to the restructuring and reorganization of the annual agenda of the First Committee, to adopt, in order to promote more detailed and focused discussions, a thematic approach whereby items presented by Member States are clustered in broad topic areas, such as:

(a) Nuclear weapons;

(b) Other weapons of mass destruction;

(c) Conventional weapons;

(d) Regional disarmament and security;

(e) Confidence-building measures, including transparency in armaments;

(f) Outer space (disarmament aspects);

(g) Disarmament machinery;

(h) Other disarmament measures;

(i) International security;

(j) Related matters of disarmament and international security;

3. Requests the Chairman of the First Committee to continue consultations on the further rationalization of the work of the Committee in terms of improving its effective functioning, taking into account relevant resolutions adopted by the Committee, as well as views and proposals presented to it on this issue;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to provide the appropriate means and adequate resources to the Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat in order to ensure that it can carry out its mandated tasks, in particular those relating to deliberation and negotiation, taking into account existing resource constraints, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. Decides to review the question of further rationalization and improvement of the work of the First Committee at its forty-ninth session.